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which the average temperature of the device immediately before the catalyst bed is more than 28 °C below the average temperature of the device immediately before the catalyst bed during the most recent performance test at which destruction efficiency was determined as specified under § 60.313. Additionally, when metal furniture is being coated, all 3-hour periods during which the average temperature difference across the catalyst bed is less than 80 percent of the average temperature difference across the catalyst bed during the most recent performance test at which destruction efficiency was determined as specified under § 60.313 will be recorded.

(3) For thermal and catalytic incinerators, if no such periods as described in paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section occur, the owner or operator shall state this in the report.

(d) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall maintain at the source, for a period of at least 2 years, records of all data and calculations used to determine VOC emissions from each affected facility. Where compliance is achieved through the use of thermal incineration, each owner or operator shall maintain, at the source, daily records of the incinerator combustion chamber temperature. If catalytic incineration is used, the owner or operator shall maintain at the source daily records of the gas temperature, both upstream and downstream of the incinerator catalyst bed. Where compliance is achieved through the use of a solvent recovery system, the owner or operator shall maintain at the source daily records of the amount of solvent recovered by the system for each affected facility.

[47 FR 49287, Oct. 29, 1982, as amended at 55 FR 51383, Dec. 13, 1990; 65 FR 61759, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.316 Test methods and procedures.

(a) The reference methods in appendix A to this part except as provided under § 60.8(b) shall be used to determine compliance with § 60.312 as follows:

(1) Method 24, or coating manufacturer's formulation data, for use in the determination of VOC content of each batch of coating as applied to the sur-

face of the metal parts. In case of an inconsistency between the Method 24 results and the formulation data, the Method 24 results will govern.

(2) Method 25 for the measurement of VOC concentration.

(3) Method 1 for sample and velocity traverses.

(4) Method 2 for velocity and volumetric flow rate.

(5) Method 3 for gas analysis.

(6) Method 4 for stack gas moisture.

(b) For Method 24, the coating sample must be at least a 1 liter sample in a 1 liter container taken at a point where the sample will be representative of the coating material as applied to the surface of the metal part.

(c) For Method 25, the minimum sampling time for each of 3 runs is 60 minutes and the minimum sample volume is 0.003 dry standard cubic meters except that shorter sampling times or smaller volumes, when necessitated by process variables or other factors, may be approved by the Administrator.

(d) The Administrator will approve testing of representative stacks on a case-by-case basis if the owner or operator can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Administrator that testing of representative stacks yields results comparable to those that would be obtained by testing all stacks.

Subpart FF [Reserved]

Subpart GG—Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines

§ 60.330 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the following affected facilities: All stationary gas turbines with a heat input at peak load equal to or greater than 10.7 gigajoules (10 million Btu) per hour, based on the lower heating value of the fuel fired.

(b) Any facility under paragraph (a) of this section which commences construction, modification, or reconstruction after October 3, 1977, is subject to the requirements of this part except as

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provided in paragraphs (e) and (j) of § 60.332.

[44 FR 52798, Sept. 10, 1979, as amended at 52 FR 42434, Nov. 5, 1987; 65 FR 61759, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.331 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in the Act and in subpart A of this part.

(a) *Stationary gas turbine* means any simple cycle gas turbine, regenerative cycle gas turbine or any gas turbine portion of a combined cycle steam/electric generating system that is not self propelled. It may, however, be mounted on a vehicle for portability.

(b) *Simple cycle gas turbine* means any stationary gas turbine which does not recover heat from the gas turbine exhaust gases to preheat the inlet combustion air to the gas turbine, or which does not recover heat from the gas turbine exhaust gases to heat water or generate steam.

(c) *Regenerative cycle gas turbine* means any stationary gas turbine which recovers heat from the gas turbine exhaust gases to preheat the inlet combustion air to the gas turbine.

(d) *Combined cycle gas turbine* means any stationary gas turbine which recovers heat from the gas turbine exhaust gases to heat water or generate steam.

(e) *Emergency gas turbine* means any stationary gas turbine which operates as a mechanical or electrical power source only when the primary power source for a facility has been rendered inoperable by an emergency situation.

(f) *Ice fog* means an atmospheric suspension of highly reflective ice crystals.

(g) *ISO standard day conditions* means 288 degrees Kelvin, 60 percent relative humidity and 101.3 kilopascals pressure.

(h) *Efficiency* means the gas turbine manufacturer's rated heat rate at peak load in terms of heat input per unit of power output based on the lower heating value of the fuel.

(i) *Peak load* means 100 percent of the manufacturer's design capacity of the gas turbine at ISO standard day conditions.

(j) *Base load* means the load level at which a gas turbine is normally operated.

(k) *Fire-fighting turbine* means any stationary gas turbine that is used solely to pump water for extinguishing fires.

(l) *Turbines employed in oil/gas production or oil/gas transportation* means any stationary gas turbine used to provide power to extract crude oil/natural gas from the earth or to move crude oil/natural gas, or products refined from these substances through pipelines.

(m) A *Metropolitan Statistical Area* or *MSA* as defined by the Department of Commerce.

(n) *Offshore platform gas turbines* means any stationary gas turbine located on a platform in an ocean.

(o) *Garrison facility* means any permanent military installation.

(p) *Gas turbine model* means a group of gas turbines having the same nominal air flow, combustor inlet pressure, combustor inlet temperature, firing temperature, turbine inlet temperature and turbine inlet pressure.

(q) *Electric utility stationary gas turbine* means any stationary gas turbine constructed for the purpose of supplying more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity to any utility power distribution system for sale.

(r) *Emergency fuel* is a fuel fired by a gas turbine only during circumstances, such as natural gas supply curtailment or breakdown of delivery system, that make it impossible to fire natural gas in the gas turbine.

[44 FR 52798, Sept. 10, 1979, as amended at 47 FR 3770, Jan. 27, 1982; 65 FR 61759, Oct. 17, 2000]

§ 60.332 Standard for nitrogen oxides.

(a) On and after the date on which the performance test required by § 60.8 is completed, every owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart as specified in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section shall comply with one of the following, except as provided in paragraphs (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), and (l) of this section.

(1) No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any stationary gas turbine,